



BY THOMAS RITCHIE.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1816.

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THE ENQUIRER is published twice a week, on every Monday and Wednesday, at the office of the Editor, No. 10, North Second Street, in the City of Richmond, Virginia. The price is \$1.00 per annum, in advance. Single copies are sold at 5 cents. The Editor is not responsible for the opinions or sentiments expressed by the writers. The Editor is not responsible for the opinions or sentiments expressed by the writers. The Editor is not responsible for the opinions or sentiments expressed by the writers.

Burr Mill Stone Manufacture. The Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has just received, direct from France, a large quantity of Burr Mill Stones, of a superior quality, to use in the manufacture of flour, and has been engaged in the business upwards of fifteen years. He has the honor to be known to the public, and has the honor to be known to the public, and has the honor to be known to the public.

IN CHANCERY. Mathews County. Correll, the plaintiff, against Correll, the defendant. The plaintiff, Correll, the plaintiff, against Correll, the defendant. The plaintiff, Correll, the plaintiff, against Correll, the defendant. The plaintiff, Correll, the plaintiff, against Correll, the defendant.

NOTICE. The Estate of Henry H. Burwell, deceased. The Estate of Henry H. Burwell, deceased. The Estate of Henry H. Burwell, deceased. The Estate of Henry H. Burwell, deceased. The Estate of Henry H. Burwell, deceased.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the Subscribers by Cornelius Buck, to secure the payment of three thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars, five cents, on the 24th day of July, 1815, to the Subscribers, the following property, to wit: A tract of land, containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, situated in the County of Henrico, State of Virginia.

SAUL TAYLOR, Trustee. GEORGE MARKHAM, Trustee. The Subscribers, the following property, to wit: A tract of land, containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, situated in the County of Henrico, State of Virginia.

A MERCHANT MILL, &c. The Subscriber, the following property, to wit: A tract of land, containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, situated in the County of Henrico, State of Virginia. The Subscriber, the following property, to wit: A tract of land, containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, situated in the County of Henrico, State of Virginia.

FOR SALE. That valuable property called "The Mill," situated in the County of Henrico, State of Virginia. The Subscriber, the following property, to wit: A tract of land, containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, situated in the County of Henrico, State of Virginia.

POSTPONEMENT. The Sale of the above property, to wit: A tract of land, containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, situated in the County of Henrico, State of Virginia. The Subscriber, the following property, to wit: A tract of land, containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, situated in the County of Henrico, State of Virginia.

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LETTER From the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a Report on a general Tariff of Duties proper to be imposed on goods, wares and merchandise—prepared in obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, of February 23d, 1815.

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From the direct tax on lands, houses, and slaves, the sum of \$2,700,000

From the duty on stills, the sum of 1,200,000

From the duty on refined sugar, the sum of 400,000

From the duty on carriages, the sum of 175,000

From the duties on retail, (a tax proposed to be modified,) the sum of 900,000

From the duties on sales at auction, the sum of 400,000

From the sales of public lands, the sum of 1,000,000

And the reliance for the residue of the supply, must be, of course, upon the customs, to the amount of \$17,075,000

It is here to be considered, that the report of the committee of Ways and Means contemplates the abolition, or the reduction of duties or taxes heretofore pledged, to provide for the payment of the expenses of government, for the practical payment of the public debt, and for creating a sinking fund, to an amount not less than 7,064,340 dollars; that is to say

To abolish the duties on furniture and watches, on domestic manufactures, and on distilled spirits, in amount about \$3,864,340

on postage, in amount about 300,000

And to take from the direct tax in the next amount, about 2,900,000

\$7,064,340

And for supplying this sum of 7,064,340 dollars, in observance of the pledged faith of the government, it has been proposed to make an addition to the customs, equal to an average rate of 42 per cent. upon the products of the duties, imposed prior to the act of the 1st of July, 1812, by which the impost was doubled (as already stated) during the continuance of the late war.

If, then, the average annual product of the single duties on imports and tonnage, may be estimated [and it cannot be prudently estimated higher,] at the sum of \$12,000,000

The addition of 42 per cent. upon that amount will yield a sum of 5,040,000

And will give for the amount to be produced by the customs \$17,040,000

2. The social compact is formed on the basis of a surrender of a part of the natural rights of individuals, for the security and benefit of the whole society. The federal compact is formed on the basis of a surrender of a part of the political rights of each state, for the benefit and security of the whole confederation. Hence, in the attempt to "conulate the various national interests, which arise from the pursuits of agriculture, manufactures, trade and navigation," it is necessary to recollect, that the common object of the nation, will not invariably correspond with the separate objects of individuals, or of their professions, nor with the local objects of the respective States, or of the industry of their inhabitants.

Under the beneficent dispensations of Providence, the Territory of the United States produces almost all the natural fruits of the earth; and, pursuing the subdivision of which labor is capable, the citizens of the United States are engaged in the cultivation of almost every art, and every science, within the scope of human knowledge. But the fruits produced, although they are the fruits of the nation, are not the same in every State; and the labor employed, although it be the labor of the nation, is employed upon very different materials, with very different results, in the principal sections of the Union.

From these considerations are derived the principles of general policy, by which the national character is formed, and the national interests are maintained. The interests of agriculture require a free and constant access to a market for its staples; and a ready supply of all the articles of use and consumption upon reasonable terms; but the national interest may require the establishment of a domestic preference to a foreign market, and the employment of domestic labor in preference to foreign labor, in furnishing the necessary supplies. And again, the interests of foreign commerce require a free and constant access to a market for its staples; and a ready supply of all the articles of use and consumption upon reasonable terms; but the national interest may require the establishment of a domestic preference to a foreign market, and the employment of domestic labor in preference to foreign labor, in furnishing the necessary supplies.

There are few, if any governments, which do not regard the establishment of domestic manufactures, as a chief object of public policy. The United States have

always so regarded it. In the earliest acts of Congress, which were passed after the adoption of the present constitution, the obligation of providing by duties on imports, for the discharge of the public debts, is expressly connected with the policy of encouraging and protecting manufactures. In the year 1790, the secretary of the treasury was directed by the house of representatives, to take the subject of manufactures into consideration, with a view particularly to report upon "the means of promoting such as would render the United States independent of foreign nations, for military and other essential supplies."

In the year 1810, the legislature again manifested a marked solicitude to ascertain the progress of the national independence in manufactures, by combining the business of the census with an inquiry into the state of the several manufacturing establishments and manufactures, within the several districts, territories, and divisions of the United States. But it was, emphatically, during the period of the restrictive system, and of the war, that the importance of domestic manufactures became conspicuous to the nation, and made a lasting impression upon the mind of every statesman and of every patriot. The weapons and munitions of war, the necessities of clothing and the comforts of living, were at first but scantily provided. The American market seemed, for a while, to be converted into a scene of gambling and extortion; and it was not the least of the evils generated by the unequal state of the supply and the demand, that an illicit traffic with the enemy, by land and by water, was corrupted and systematically prosecuted, from the commencement to the termination of hostilities.

From these circumstances of suffering and mortification have sprung, however, the means of future safety and independence. It has been thought, that with respect to industry applied to manufactures, as well as with respect to industry applied to commerce, individuals should be left to pursue their own course, untouched by the hand of government, either to impel or to restrain. Without examining how far this opinion is sanctioned by experience, it is sufficient, upon the present occasion, to observe, that the American manufactures—particularly those which have been introduced during the restrictive system, and the war, owe their existence, exclusively, to the capital, the skill, the enterprise, and the industry of private citizens. The demands of the country, while the acquisition of supplies from foreign nations was either prohibited, or impracticable, may have afforded a sufficient inducement, for this investment of capital, and this application of labor; but the inducement, in its necessary extent must fail, when the day of competition returns. Upon that change in the condition of the country, the preservation of the manufactures, which private citizens, under favorable auspices, have contributed to the property of the nation, becomes a consideration of general policy, to be resolved, by a recollection of past embarrassments; by the certainty of an increased difficulty of re-instating, upon any emergency, the manufactures which shall be allowed to perish and pass away; and by a just sense of the influence of domestic manufactures, upon the wealth, power, and independence of the government.

The object to be encouraged and protected in its intrinsic value, as well as in its general influence, the attention of the Legislature. From the peace of 1783, until the year 1788, the march of domestic manufactures was slow, but steady. It has since been bold, rapid, and firm; until, at the present period, considering the circumstances of time and pressure, it has reached a station of unexampled prosperity. The attempt, however, to obtain detailed and accurate information upon the subject, has only been successful, in a very limited degree; and, consequently, the result must be presented to the view of Congress, rather as an outline and an estimate, than as a complete and demonstrative statement of facts. With this understanding, the American manufactures may be satisfactorily divided into three principal classes: allowing for such diversities of shade, as will sometimes seem to render the classification of particular manufactures doubtful, or arbitrary: First Class. Manufactures, which are firmly and permanently established; and which wholly, or almost wholly, supply the demand for domestic use and consumption. Second Class. Manufactures which, being recently, or partially established, do not at present supply the demand for domestic use and consumption; but which, with proper cultivation, are capable of being matured to the whole extent of the demand. Third Class. Manufactures, which are so slightly cultivated, as to leave the demand of the country wholly, or almost wholly dependent upon foreign sources, for a supply.

1st Class. In the first class, it is believed, the following articles may be embraced: Cabinet wares and all manufactures of wood. Carriages of all descriptions. Cables and cordage. Hats of wool, fur, leather, chip, or straw, and straw bonnets. Iron castings, fire and side arms, cannon, muskets, pistols. Woollen cloth.

Leather, and all manufactures of leather, including saddles, bridle, and harness. Paper of every description; blank books. Printing type.

2d Class. In the second class, it is believed, the following articles may be embraced: Cotton goods of the coarser kinds. Woollen goods of the coarser kinds generally, and some of the finer kinds. Metal buttons. Plated wares. Iron manufactures of the larger kinds: shovels, spades, axes, hoes, scythes, &c.; nails, large and small.

3d Class. In the third class it is believed, the following articles may be embraced: Cotton manufactures of the finer kinds: muslins, nankeens, chintzes, stained and printed cottons of all descriptions. Linen of all descriptions, linen cambrics, lawns, hempen cloths, sail cloth, Russian and German linens. Silk goods of all descriptions. Woollen goods of many descriptions: worsted goods of all kinds, stuffs, cambrics, blankets, carpets, and carpeting. Hosiery of all descriptions, including knit or woven gloves. Hardware and ironmongery, excepting the large articles, cutlery, pens, needles. China ware, earthen ware, porcelain. Glass of all descriptions except window glass and panes.

The matured state of the first class of manufactures, relieves the task of forming a tariff, with respect to them, from any important difficulty. Duties might be freely imposed upon the importation of similar articles, amounting wholly, or nearly, to a prohibition, without endangering a scarcity in the supply; while the competition among the domestic manufacturers alone, would sufficiently protect the consumer from exorbitant prices; graduating the rates of the market generally by the standard of a fair profit, upon the capital and labour employed. It is true, however, on the other hand, that by imposing low duties upon the imported articles, importation would be encouraged, and the revenue increased; but without adding to the comfort or deducting from the expense of the consumer, the consumption of the domestic manufacture would, in an equal degree, be diminished; that operation, and the manufacture might be entirely supplanted. It is, therefore, a question between the gain of the revenue and the loss of the manufacture, to be decided upon principles of national policy. Under the circumstances of an abundant market, the interest of the consumer must stand indifferent, whether the price of any article be paid for the benefit of the manufacturer or of the importer, but a wise government will, surely, deem it better to sacrifice a portion of its revenue, than to sacrifice those institutions which private enterprise and wealth have connected with public prosperity and independence.

The second class of manufactures presents considerations of the most interesting and not of the least embarrassing nature, in the formation of a tariff. Some remarks have already been made upon the danger which at present threaten those manufactures, as well as upon the policy of rendering them permanently beneficial to the nation; for, it is respectfully thought to be in the power of the Legislature, by well-timed and well-directed patronage, to place them, within a very limited period, upon the footing on which the manufactures included in the first class, have been so happily placed, by the lapse of a few years, and the perseverance of a comparatively few individuals. The means of promoting this great object, are various—but it appears to have been the early and continued practice and policy of the government, to afford encouragement to domestic products & manufactures, rather by the imposition of protecting duties, than by the grant of bounties and premiums—and, indeed, it is in that course alone, that the subject properly falls within the scope of the present report. Although some indulgence will always be required, for any attempt so to realize the national independence, in the department of manufactures; the sacrifice cannot be either great or lasting. The inconveniences of the day will be amply compensated by future advantages. The agriculturalist, whose produce and whose flocks depend for their value upon the fluctuations of a foreign market, will have no occasion, eventually, to regret the opportunity of a ready sale for his wool or his cotton, in its own neighborhood; and it will soon be understood that the success of the American manufacture, which tends to diminish the profit, (often the excessive profit) of the importer, does not necessarily add to the price of the article in the hands of the consumer.

Assuming, therefore, the grounds that the manufactures of the second class will be fostered by the legislative care, the amount of the protecting duties, and the mode of imposing them, in order to be effectual, become important considerations. It must be agreed, upon all hands, that the amount of the duties should be such as will enable the manufacturer to meet the importer, in the American market, upon equal terms of profit and loss; and, that the mode of imposing the duties should be such as to secure the resulting competition, from the influence of clandestine or illicit practices. There still, however, remains a diversity of opinion, as to the amount which will be competent, and as to the mode which will be efficient; and the aim of this report, will be, to strike the medium, which appears to be best established, from all the information that has been collected.

The third class of manufactures does not require further attention, at this time, than to adjust the rate of duty to the amount of revenue which it is necessary to draw from them. They have not yet been the objects of American capital, industry and enterprise, to any important degree; and the present policy of the government is directed to protect, and not to create manufactures.

There is, however, a distinct view of the subject, which ought not to be omitted. Where the demand for raw materials or manufactured articles, in any of the departments of domestic industry, is wholly

Pewter, tin, copper, and brass manufactures. Alums, coppersas. Spirits, beer, ale, and porter. 3d Class. In the third class it is believed, the following articles may be embraced: Cotton manufactures of the finer kinds: muslins, nankeens, chintzes, stained and printed cottons of all descriptions. Linen of all descriptions, linen cambrics, lawns, hempen cloths, sail cloth, Russian and German linens. Silk goods of all descriptions. Woollen goods of many descriptions: worsted goods of all kinds, stuffs, cambrics, blankets, carpets, and carpeting. Hosiery of all descriptions, including knit or woven gloves. Hardware and ironmongery, excepting the large articles, cutlery, pens, needles. China ware, earthen ware, porcelain. Glass of all descriptions except window glass and panes.

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There is, however, a distinct view of the subject, which ought not to be omitted. Where the demand for raw materials or manufactured articles, in any of the departments of domestic industry, is wholly

Pewter, tin, copper, and brass manufactures. Alums, coppersas. Spirits, beer, ale, and porter. 3d Class. In the third class it is believed, the following articles may be embraced: Cotton manufactures of the finer kinds: muslins, nankeens, chintzes, stained and printed cottons of all descriptions. Linen of all descriptions, linen cambrics, lawns, hempen cloths, sail cloth, Russian and German linens. Silk goods of all descriptions. Woollen goods of many descriptions: worsted goods of all kinds, stuffs, cambrics, blankets, carpets, and carpeting. Hosiery of all descriptions, including knit or woven gloves. Hardware and ironmongery, excepting the large articles, cutlery, pens, needles. China ware, earthen ware, porcelain. Glass of all descriptions except window glass and panes.

The matured state of the first class of manufactures, relieves the task of forming a tariff, with respect to them, from any important difficulty. Duties might be freely imposed upon the importation of similar articles, amounting wholly, or nearly, to a prohibition, without endangering a scarcity in the supply; while the competition among the domestic manufacturers alone, would sufficiently protect the consumer from exorbitant prices; graduating the rates of the market generally by the standard of a fair profit, upon the capital and labour employed. It is true, however, on the other hand, that by imposing low duties upon the imported articles, importation would be encouraged, and the revenue increased; but without adding to the comfort or deducting from the expense of the consumer, the consumption of the domestic manufacture would, in an equal degree, be diminished; that operation, and the manufacture might be entirely supplanted. It is, therefore, a question between the gain of the revenue and the loss of the manufacture, to be decided upon principles of national policy. Under the circumstances of an abundant market, the interest of the consumer must stand indifferent, whether the price of any article be paid for the benefit of the manufacturer or of the importer, but a wise government will, surely, deem it better to sacrifice a portion of its revenue, than to sacrifice those institutions which private enterprise and wealth have connected with public prosperity and independence.

The second class of manufactures presents considerations of the most interesting and not of the least embarrassing nature, in the formation of a tariff. Some remarks have already been made upon the danger which at present threaten those manufactures, as well as upon the policy of rendering them permanently beneficial to the nation; for, it is respectfully thought to be in the power of the Legislature, by well-timed and well-directed patronage, to place them, within a very limited period, upon the footing on which the manufactures included in the first class, have been so happily placed, by the lapse of a few years, and the perseverance of a comparatively few individuals. The means of promoting this great object, are various—but it appears to have been the early and continued practice and policy of the government, to afford encouragement to domestic products & manufactures, rather by the imposition of protecting duties, than by the grant of bounties and premiums—and, indeed, it is in that course alone, that the subject properly falls within the scope of the present report. Although some indulgence will always be required, for any attempt so to realize the national independence, in the department of manufactures; the sacrifice cannot be either great or lasting. The inconveniences of the day will be amply compensated by future advantages. The agriculturalist, whose produce and whose flocks depend for their value upon the fluctuations of a foreign market, will have no occasion, eventually, to regret the opportunity of a ready sale for his wool or his cotton, in its own neighborhood; and it will soon be understood that the success of the American manufacture, which tends to diminish the profit, (often the excessive profit) of the importer, does not necessarily add to the price of the article in the hands of the consumer.

Assuming, therefore, the grounds that the manufactures of the second class will be fostered by the legislative care, the amount of the protecting duties, and the mode of imposing them, in order to be effectual, become important considerations. It must be agreed, upon all hands, that the amount of the duties should be such as will enable the manufacturer to meet the importer, in the American market, upon equal terms of profit and loss; and, that the mode of imposing the duties should be such as to secure the resulting competition, from the influence of clandestine or illicit practices. There still, however, remains a diversity of opinion, as to the amount which will be competent, and as to the mode which will be efficient; and the aim